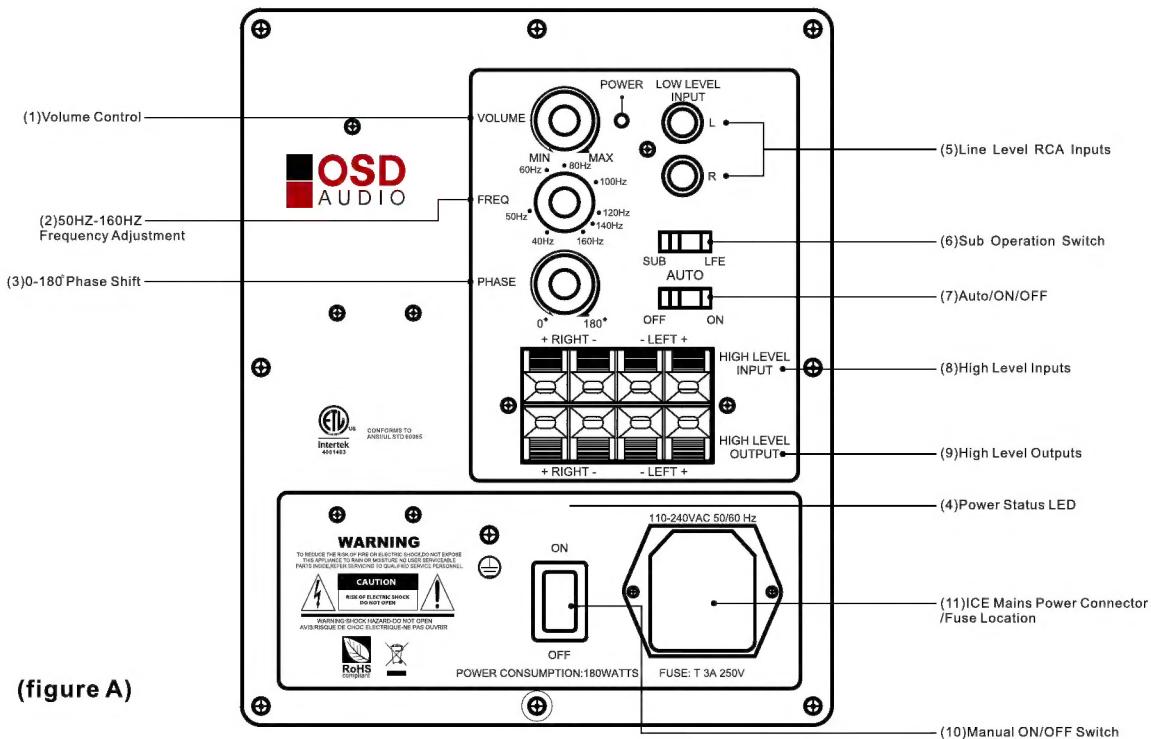




PS88

Owner's Manual



Explanation of Features and Controls

see(figure A)

(1) Volume Control

Manual volume control to regulate your subwoofers power output, to prevent clipping and distortions caused by overpowering.

(2) 50Hz-160Hz Frequency Adjustment

This controls the high frequency cut off point. With the control set to the middle, the subwoofer will reproduce frequencies up to 105Hz. If the control is set fully clockwise, the crossover is bypassed and the subwoofer will reproduce a wide frequency range. With the control fully counter-clockwise the subwoofer reproduces a narrow range, up to 50Hz. Rotate the control until the bass sound natural. If the mid-bass sounds natural but you want more low bass, turn the control down a little.

(3) 0°-180° Phase Shift

This control is used to acoustically match the subwoofer's output to your main speakers. Select the position, either 0 or 180, in which your subwoofer has more output at the listening position.

(4) Power Status LED

PS88 powered subwoofers have an LED on the panel that indicates the status of the build-in amplifier. The LED will light red when the amplifiers is in standy mode and green when the amplifier is on and receiving a signal.

(5) Line Level RCA Inputs

Connect with RCA type patch cords to the line Level output of your receiver or preamp. If your Pre-amplifier or receiver has a single sub/LFE output, connect it to the subwoofer's left input jack. There is no need to use subwoofers right input jack. If you want to run your main/satellite speakers full range, use a "y" adapter at the pre-amplifier output in this way, you can send the pre-amplifiers output signal to your main amplifier and to the subwoofer at the same time.

(6) Sub Operation Switch

In LFE position, the Frequency adjustment becomes disabled and the subwoofer runs in a full range mode, from 20hz-2kHz. While in sub position the subwoofer reverts to the manual frequency adjustment, allowing the user to operate and fine tune the subwoofer to their personal taste.

(7) Auto/ON/OFF

When the main "POWER" ON/OFF switch is in the "OFF" position, this switch has no affect on the subwoofer. When the main "POWER ON/OFF" switch is in the "ON" position, this switch allows the auto circuit to be engaged. When this switch is in the "AUTO" position, the subwoofer will automatically turn "off" after 20 minutes with no signal. When this switch is in the "ON" position, the subwoofer will remain "on" as long as the "POWER"ON/OFF switch is in the "ON" position.

(8) High Level Inputs

Under normal conditions, the preferred connection is through the Line Level inputs. If this is difficult or not possible in your system, then you can use the speaker Level inputs. Also if you experience excessive noise or hum with the Line level input will result in a lower background noise level. Connect the Speaker Level inputs to the speaker-level outputs of your amplifier or receiver using speaker wire. The binding posts can accept bare wire connections only.

(9) High Level Outputs

High Level: Connecting the Subwoofer using the high level speaker connections: On the rear of your PS88 Subwoofer are two pairs of red and black binding posts. One set is marked "input" and one set is marked "output" with each pair designated as left or right. Each post is color-coded black/red. These terminals will accept up to 16-gauge quality speaker wire. The inputs should be connected to the left and right speaker terminals of your amplifier or receiver. The Outputs should run from the subwoofer to the left and right satellite speakers. Remember always connect red-to-red and black-to-black when making connections between an amplifier/receiver to the subwoofer. If you inadvertently reverse on the connections (i.e, red-to-black), you will notice a lack of bass from your subwoofer.

Connections

see(figure B)

Please Consider the following when setting up your new system:

Before making or changing any connections, always make sure that the subwoofer use unplugged from the wall and your other components are turned OFF. Also, turn down the volume control of the subwoofer and your pre-amplifier or receiver.

This diagram shows all the low power components sharing a power strip which is connected to the same outlet used by the amplifier. The subwoofer is connected to an outlet on the same circuit breaker, provided that the total system current draw does not exceed the breaker current rating. This arrangement will reduce the possibility of an audible hum in your system caused by a ground loop. Whenever possible, keep the power cords away from the signal cable or speaker wired to prevent any hum or inference being heard in speakers.

Choose reliable, high quality interconnect cables, also called patch cords or RCA cables. They should be fully shielded and as short as possible for the job. The longest cable in your system will likely be to the subwoofer, so choose a good brand.

Some patch cords can be very tight fit and there is usually a preferred method of getting them off. Some have to be removed with a twisting action. Be gentle or you may damage the connection of your subwoofer or other components.

Speaker Level Connections

The subwoofer's Speaker Level inputs can accept stripped speaker wires only. Make sure that negative speaker wires never touch the positive wires as this will short out and possibly damage your amplifier or receiver.

(10) Manual ON/OFF Switch

In the "ON" position, the subwoofer will remain "on" constantly or can turn "on" and "off" automatically when the "AUTO/ON" circuit is engaged. In the "OFF" position, the subwoofer will remain off until the switch is manually turned back to the "on" position. "AUTO" position, the subwoofer will automatically turn "off" after 20 minutes with no signal. When this switch is in the "on" position, the subwoofer will remain "on" as long as the "POWER"ON/OFF switch is in the "ON" position.

(11) IEC Main Power Connector/Fuse Location

The amplifier is supplied with a two-pin mains inputs supply. Use only the appropriate IEC mains lead provided with the product. Also fitted an external main fuse. If a fuse blows during operation a spare fuse is provided within the fuse holder for replacement. to reduce the risk of fire, replace the fuse the same type rating.

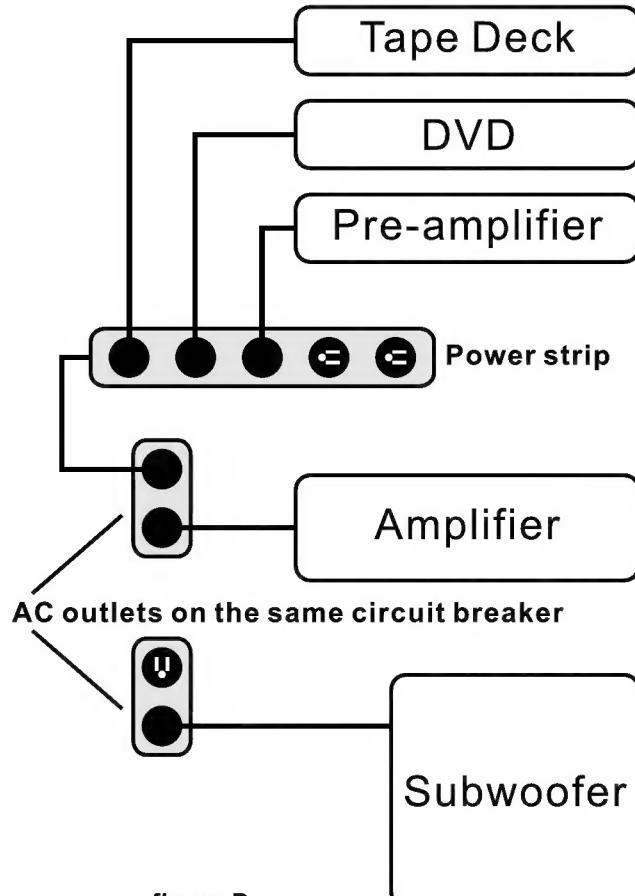
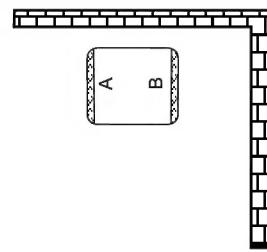
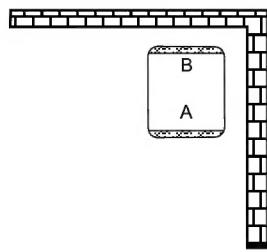
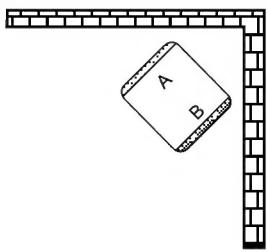


figure B

Locations



#1 is very good positioning.

#2 is also excellent but may shake the back wall too much and cause things on or along the walls to rattle too much. If this occurs, use the #3 positions.

#3 Move the woofer approximately three feet away from the right wall and place it along the back wall as shown. This will substantially reduce rattling of the black wall and will still pressurize the room with lots of bass.

Using the line speaker-level inputs

see(*figure C*)

If you are using a receiver which does not have a subwoofer output or line level output (pre-outs), you can connect its speaker outputs to the subwoofer's speaker-Level inputs. The front speakers can still be connected to your receiver.

The subwoofer's internal amplifier supplies the power to reproduce the low frequency range. It receives a sample of the signal going to your front speakers. (An insignificant fraction of your receiver's power is transferred to the subwoofer).

There is no need to use the Speakers Level inputs if you are using a separate amplifier and pre-amplifier. Such systems are best connect using the Line Level Inputs as shown in the previous Diagrams.

If you are using the Line Level inputs and there is an excessive amount of noise or hum present, using the speaker Level inputs may yield a lower background noise level.

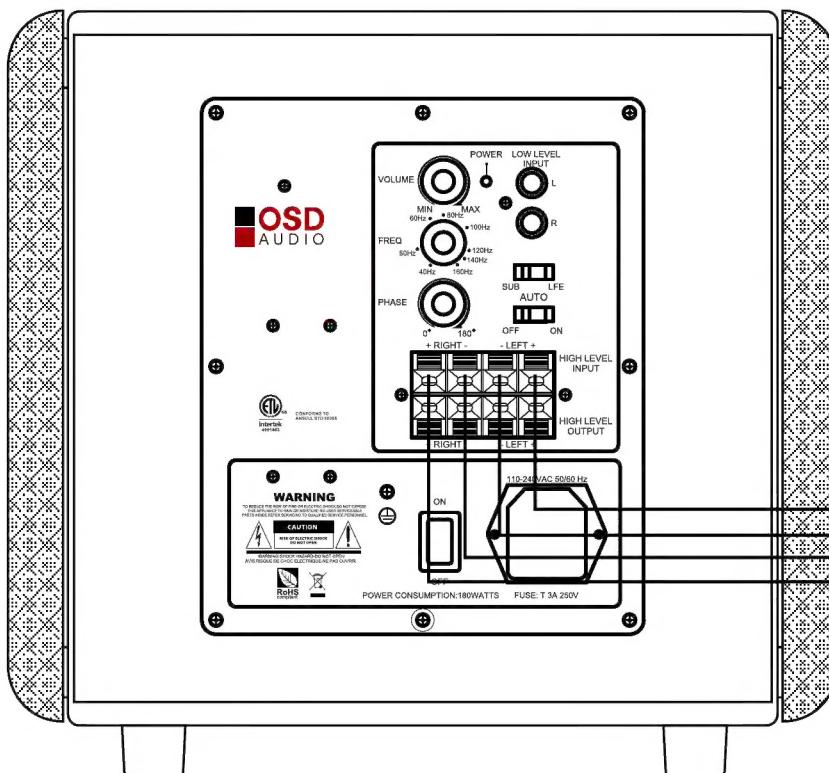
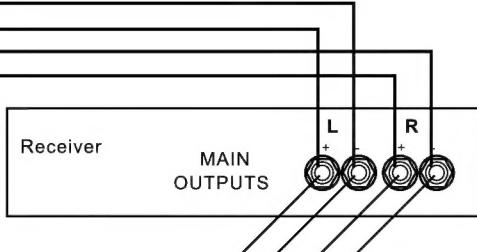


figure C

To Front Speakers



System Configurations

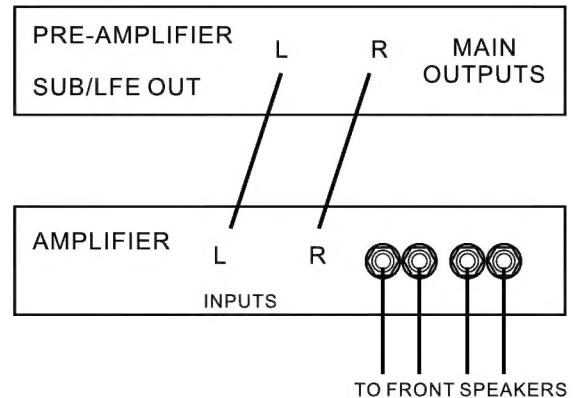
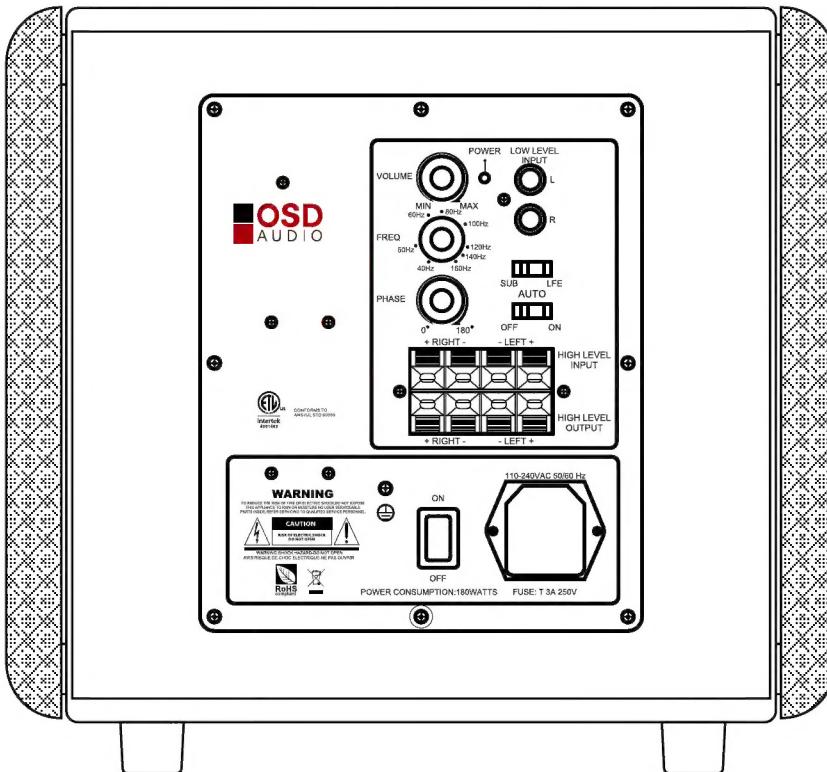
The following pages show typical connections that you might make in your installation. They show how inputs and outputs of the Ps88 sub are connected to your pre-amplifier or receiver.

Connections to a pre-amplifier's subwoofer output

If your pre-amplifier has a subwoofer output(often labeled LFE for Low frequency effects) it can be connected to the subwoofer's Left(Mono) input as shown. This is the simplest and recommended connected in the same way.

The subwoofer will play the low frequency range and an independent subwoofer volume control. Make sure this is correctly adjusted, and that the Ps88 subwoofer's crossover frequency is set to 100Hz. This is by no means an iron-clad rule, rather it is a good starting point.

You can set the subwoofer's Bass Level control on your receiver to 0 dB, and then use the pre-amplifier's subwoofer level control for normal and routine adjustments.



Specification

Amplifier Output:	100 Watts RMS (4 ohms Impedance)
Maximum Power Consumption:	180 Watts
Frequency Response:	25Hz-160Hz
High Cut Filter:	50Hz-160Hz adjustable. The crossover can be bypassed by rotating the crossover frequency control fully clockwise.
Input Sensitivity:	20MV-1.5V
Signal to Noise:	83(LFE) 84dB(SUB)
Typical THD:	Typical THD: 0.4(LFE) 0.3(SUB)
Input Signal:	Input Signal: RCA JACK
Dimensions:	Dimensions:(HxWxD) 10 1/2" x 11 2/5" x 10 2/5"
Total Weight:	16lbs
Box Material:	15mm MDF Board+Piano Lacquer
Speaker Section:	180 Watts Subwoofer
Magnet:	42 OZ
Cone:	Paper+Foam
Warranty:	2 Yrs